ARSENIN, N.D.; BUDKOVSKIY, N.G.; BOLOTIN, A.A.; BONARTSEVA, N.N.; BOGDANOVA, M.V.; GOLOVENKO, I.P.; IL'BITENKO, K.I.; KIRPONOS, Ye.M.; KARAPETYAN, K.G.; KIRSANOVA, I.A.; KUZNETSOV, A.L.; KORESHNIKOVA, N.F.; KORZHENEVSKAYA, T.I.; NEMIROV,N.G.; NIKONOVA, T.K.; NAZAROV, V.N.; PISAREVA, I.A.; POPOV, S.A.; PRONINA, N.A.; PAKHMAN, M.Ye.; REYPOLSKIY, S.N.; ROGACHEV, Yu.N.; SOSNINA, V.D.; STARSHINOV, B.M.; KHUDYAKOV, B.Ya.; SHELEKASOV, V.I.; PARKOV, V.P., podpolkovnik, red.; MURAV'YEV, A.I., polkovnik, red.; CHAPAYEVA, R.I., tekhn. red.

[Relics of military glory]Relikvii boevoi slavy. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1962. 166 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Nauchnyye sotrudniki TSentral'nogo muzeya Sovetskoy Armii (for all except Murav'yev, Chapayeva).
(Military museums)

KHUDYAKOV, G. I.

15-57-2-1426

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 2, p 35 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Khudyakov, G. I., Ignatova, V. F.

TITLE: The Contact of Baku Terrace and the Syrtovyye Deposits in the Middle Course Valley of the Ural River (O prislonenii bakinskoy terrasy v doline srednego techeniya r. Urala k syrtovym otlozheniyam)

PERIODICAL: Nauch. yezhegodnik za 1954 g. Saratovsk, un-t. Saratov, 1955, pp 407-408

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

KHUDYAKOV, G. I.

15-57-2-1440

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 2, p 38 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Khudyakov, G. I.

TITLE: The Relation Between Relief and Tectonics in the Southern and Southwestern Part of the Saratov Trans-Volga District (Elementy svyazi rel'yefa i tektoniki v yuzhnoy i yugo-zapadnoy chasti Saratovskogo Zavolzh'ya)

PERIODICAL: U. n. zap. Saratovsk. un-ta, 1955, Vol 46, pp 57-63

ABSTRACT: From the point of view of geomorphology, the middle part of the Lower trans-Volga is divided into three regions: 1) the left slope of the Volga valley: 2) the Syrt plain; 3) the Caspian lowland. The region under study is situated at the junction of the two tectonic provinces: the Russian Precambrian Platform, and the northern part of the Caspian syncline. According to

Card 1/4

KHUDYAKOV, G.I.; RODIN, R.S.

Depositional factors of effusive formations in the southwestern part of the Korkino syncline in the Suchan coal basin. Nauch.dokl. vys.shkoly; geol.-geog.nauki no.1:35-36 '59 (MIRA 12:6)

1. Saratovskiy universitet, Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii.
(Suchan basin--Rocks, Igneous)

IGNATOVA, V.F.; KHUDYAKOV, G.I.

Quaternary sediments in the middle Ural Valley. Uch.zap. SGU 74:71-82 '60. (MIRA 15:7)
(Ural Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KHUDYAKOV, G.I.

Surfaces of peneplanation in the middle Ural Basin. Uch.zap. PGU 74:287-292 '60. (MIRA 15:7)
(Ural Valley--Erosion)

KHUDYAKOV, G.I.

Conducting intensified structural-geomorphological studies in the West Siberian Plain. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.7:108-115 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(West Siberian Plain—Geology, Structural)

KHUDYAKOV, G.I.

Structural-morphometric method for the study of recent tectonic movements under conditions governing the West Siberian Plain. Geog.sbor. L'vov.otd.Geog.ob-va SSSR no.8:85-100 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

KHUDYAKOV, G.I.

Extent of the inheritance by morphostructures of more ancient tectonic forms in the West Siberian Plateau. Geol. i geofiz. no.3:69-78 '64. (MIRA 19:7)

1. Filial Sibirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta geologii, geofiziki i mineral'nogo syr'ya, g. Tyumen'.

ACC NR: AR7004116 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/012/G004/G005

AUTHOR: Vasil'kovskiy, N. P.; Khudyakov, G. I.

TITLE: Geoanticlinal development of the southern part of the Kurile Island arc

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 12G24

REF SOURCE: Sb. 2-y Mezhdunar. okeanogr. kongress, 1966. Tezisy dokl. M., Nauka, 1966, 83-84

TOPIC TAGS: geology, earth crust, earth physics, morphology, geomorphology /Kurile Islands

ABSTRACT: In the southern part of the Kurile Islands arc the Earth's crust is 15—20 km thick. Above the basaltic layer is a layer not thicker than 10 km in which the velocity of longitudinal waves is ~5 km/sec. The authors find no reliable data to substantiate the existence of the ancient hypothetical "Okhotiya" landmass on whose edge the Kurile Islands arc could have developed. Judging by the composition of the detrital material of Cretaceous and Cenozoic rocks of the Kurile Islands (as well as of Kamchatka) their accummulation was due to local ablation sources, which were mainly volcanic structures of basaltic and andesitic

Card 1/3 UDC: 550.311:551.14

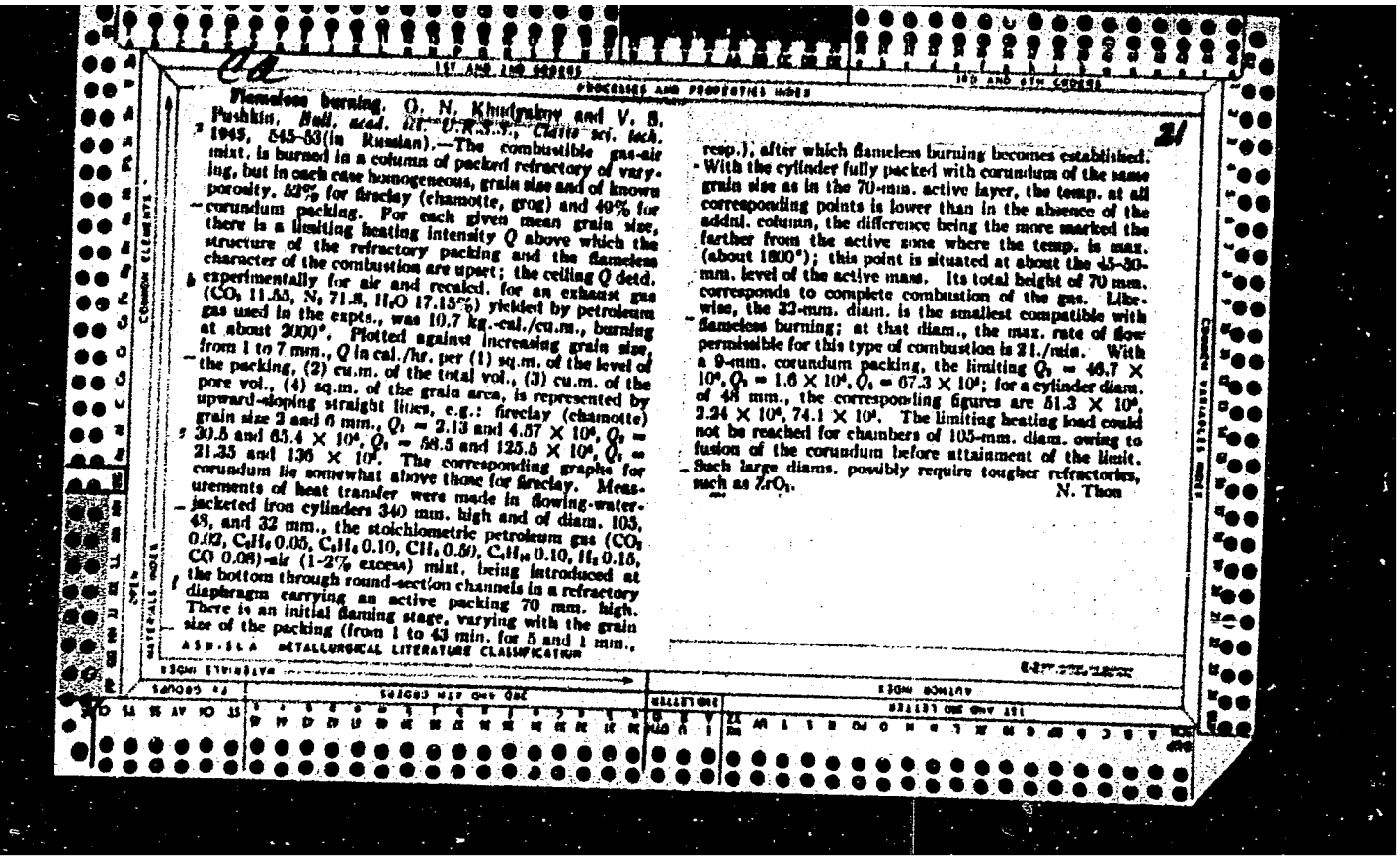
composition. The modern supraqueous part of the tectonic structure of the Kurile Range is composed mainly of large segmentary-lenticular bodies of sedimentary-volcanogenic origin. Available lithologic-stratigraphic and paleogeomorphological data attest to the continuous and protracted existence of the island landmass of the Lesser (since the end of the Cretaceous) and Greater (since the Paleogene) Ranges. There is no sign of inversion from the geosynclinal trough to the geoanticilinal either in the Lesser or Greater Ranges of the Kurile Islands. This indicates that the original structures here were the geoanticlinal morphological structures of the Greater and Lesser Ranges. The ascending development of these morphological structures was continually—intermittent and accompanied by the formation of adjacent geosynclinal troughs, filling up with washout products from the geoanticlinal ridges. Their movements relative to each other were monochronic. According to the authors, the presence of continental mountain-type folded structures (principally of sedimantary-volcanogenic formations of geosynclinal troughs) in the geologic cross-section creates the erroneous impression that the initial form of tectonic development of the Earth's crust was a geosynclinal trough. The authors conclude that the Kurile Island arc most probably originated from an oceanic basaltic crust. It is also possible that during the initial stages of development these

ACC NR: AR7004116

formations were similar to some underwater oceanic arcs; at the present time they constitute positive tectonic formations of a currently actively developing geosynclinal system. [Translation of abstract] [SP]

SUB CODE: 08/

Card 3/3



Flameless burning. O. N. Khudyakov and V. S. Pushkin. *Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Classe sci. tech.* 1945, 545-53(in Russian).—The combustible gas-air mixt. is burned in a column of packed refractory of varying, but in each case homogeneous, grain size and of known porosity, 52% for fireclay (chamotte, grog) and 40% for corundum packing. For each given mean grain size, there is a limiting heating intensity Q above which the structure of the refractory packing and the flameless character of the combustion are upset; the ceiling Q detd. experimentally for air and recalcd. for an exhaust gas (CO_2 11.55, N_2 71.8, H_2O 17.15%) yielded by petroleum gas used in the expts., was 10.7 kg.-cal./cu.m., burning at about 2000°. Plotted against increasing grain size, from 1 to 7 mm., Q in cal./hr. per (1) sq.m. of the level of the packing, (2) cu.m. of the total vol., (3) cu.m. of the pore vol., (4) sq.m. of the grain area, is represented by upward-sloping straight lines, e.g.: fireclay (chamotte) grain size 2 and 6 mm., Q_1 = 2.13 and 4.57 × 10^6, Q_2 = 30.5 and 65.4 × 10^6, Q_3 = 56.5 and 125.5 × 10^6, Q_4 = 21.35 and 136 × 10^3. The corresponding graphs for corundum lie somewhat above those for fireclay. Measurements of heat transfer were made in flowing-water-jacketed iron cylinders 340 mm. high and of diam. 105, 48, and 32 mm., the stoichiometric petroleum gas (CO_2 0.02, C_2H_4 0.05, C_3H_6 0.10, CH_4 0.50, C_4H_{10} 0.10, H_2 0.15, CO 0.08)-air (1-2% excess) mixt. being introduced at the bottom through round-section channels in a refractory diaphragm carrying an active packing 70 mm. high. There is an initial flaming stage, varying with the grain size of the packing (from 1 to 43 min. for 5 and 1 mm., resp.), after which flameless burning becomes established. With the cylinder fully packed with corundum of the same grain size as in the 70-mm. active layer, the temp. at all corresponding points is lower than in the absence of the addnl. column, the difference being the more marked the farther from the active zone where the temp. is max. (about 1800°); this point is situated at about the 45-50-mm. level of the active mass. Its total height of 70 mm. corresponds to complete combustion of the gas. Likewise, the 32-mm. diam. is the smallest compatible with flameless burning; at that diam., the max. rate of flow permissible for this type of combustion is 2 l./min. With a 9-mm. corundum packing, the limiting Q_3 = 46.7 × 10^6, Q_2 = 1.6 × 10^6, Q_1 = 67.3 × 10^3; for a cylinder diam. of 48 mm., the corresponding figures are 51.3 × 10^6, 2.24 × 10^6, 74.1 × 10^3. The limiting heating load could not be reached for chambers of 105-mm. diam. owing to fusion of the corundum before attainment of the limit. Such large diams. possibly require tougher refractories, such as ZrO_2.

N. Thon

KHUDYAKOV, G.N. [illegible] 536.46 : 662.75

The Free Combustion of Liquids

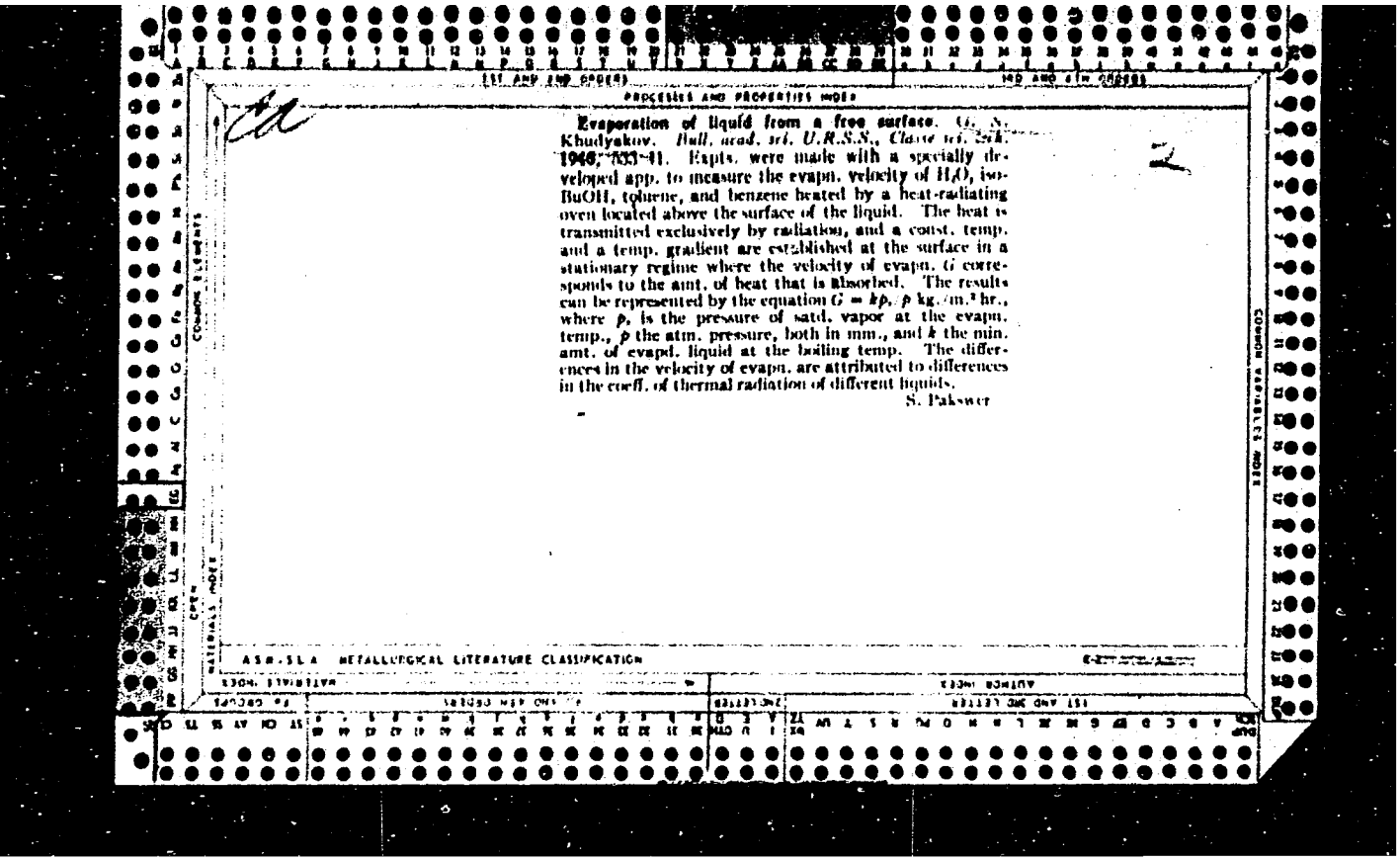
Izv. Akad. Nauk, Otd. Tekh. Nauk (10/11), 1115 1945 U.S.S.R.

G.N. Khudyakov

The [illegible] combustion of liquids in open vessels is outlined and the basic quantitative factors involved are determined. The liquids considered are: Thio-ether, aceto-ethyl ether, acetone, benzene, toluene, xylene, carbon disulphide, methyl, amyl, butyl, isobutyl, and isoamyl alcohols, turpentine, light benzol, petroleum ether, aviation spirit, motor spirit, kerosene, crude oil, and engine oil. (Bibl.2)

(Fire Research Organization Library Translation (2), 9pp.)

9/9/45

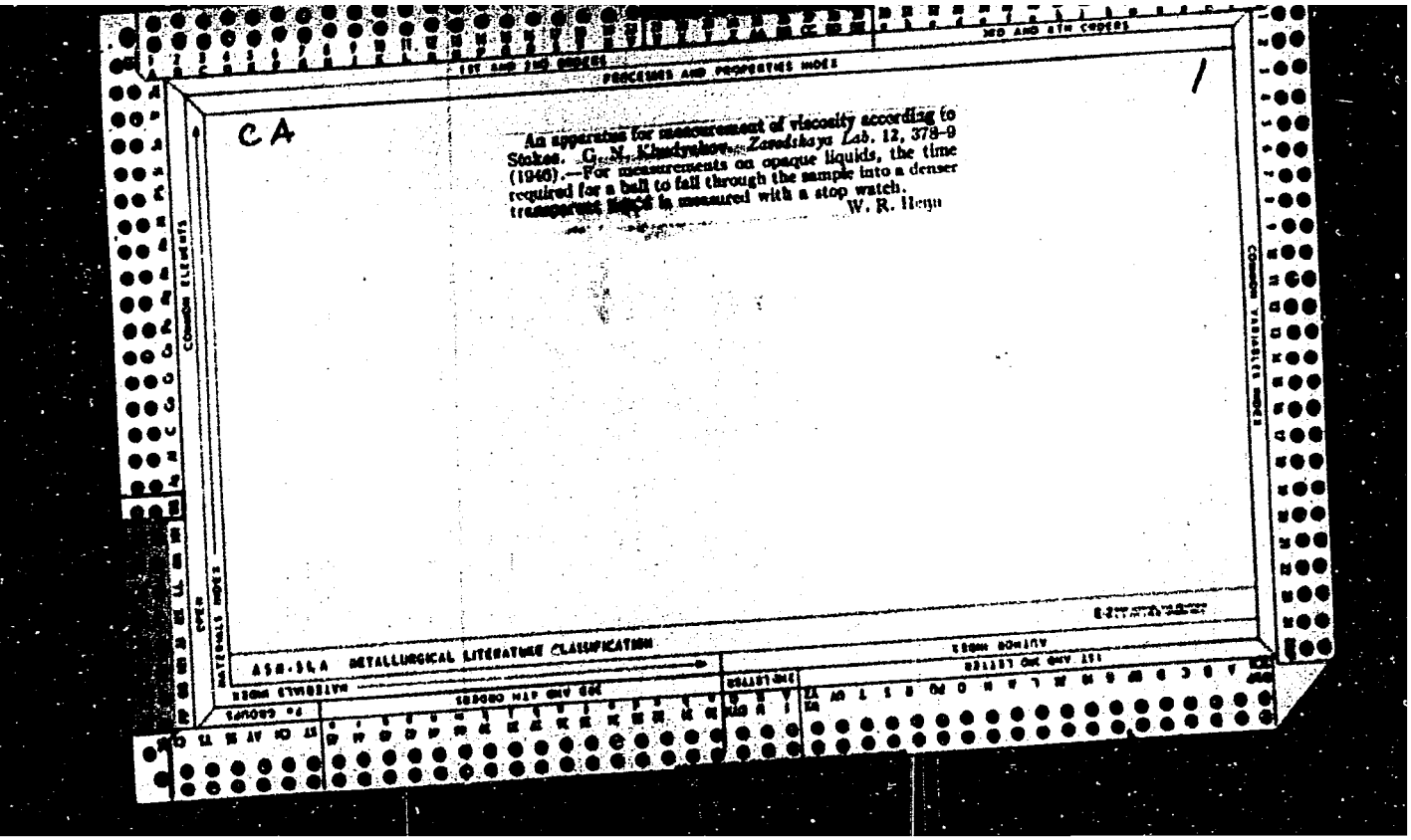


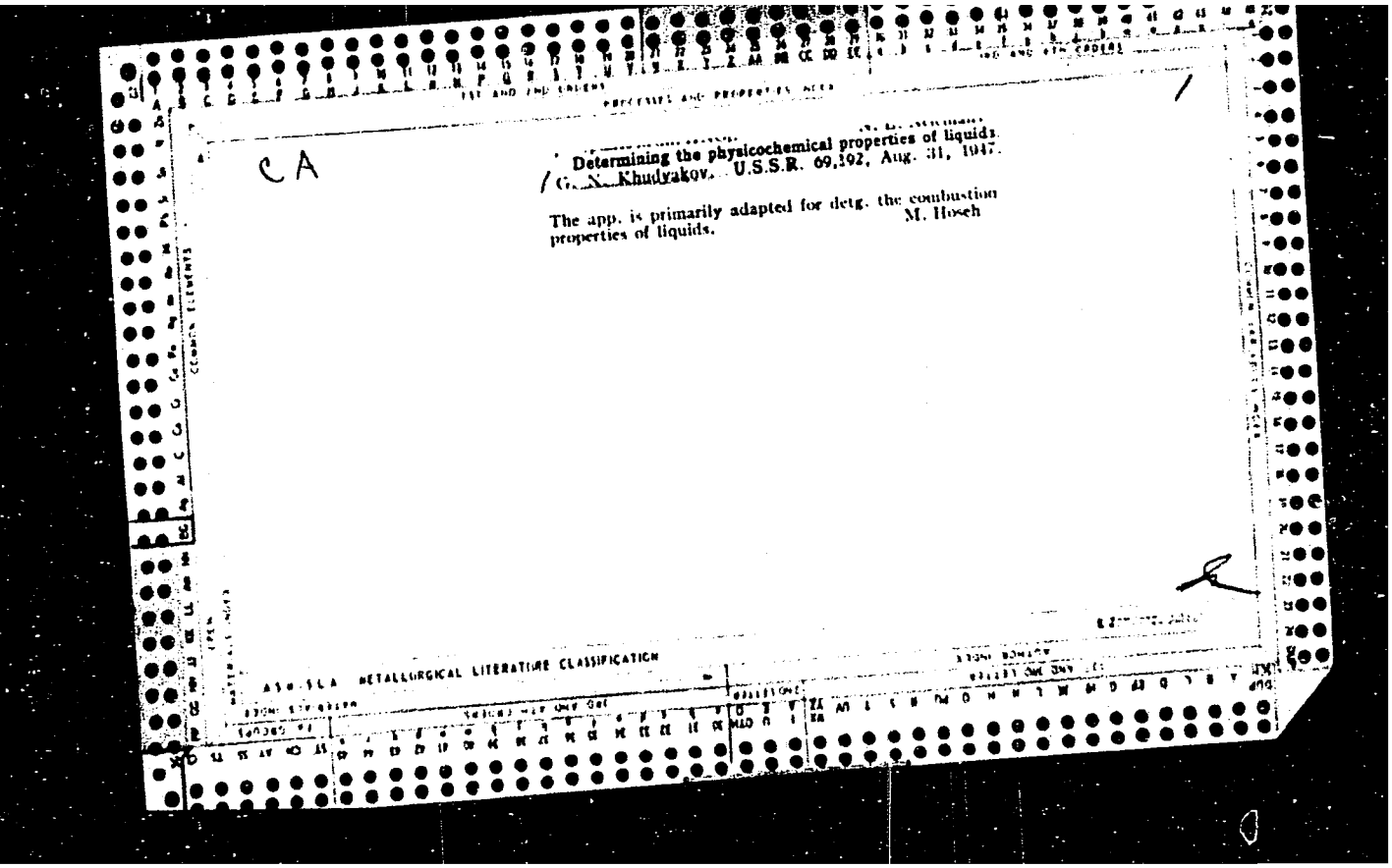
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Evaporation of liquid from a free surface. G. S. Khudyakov. *Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Classe sci. tech.* 1946, 733–41. Expts. were made with a specially developed app. to measure the evapn. velocity of H_2O, iso-BuOH, toluene, and benzene heated by a heat-radiating oven located above the surface of the liquid. The heat is transmitted exclusively by radiation, and a const. temp. and a temp. gradient are established at the surface in a stationary regime where the velocity of evapn. G corresponds to the amt. of heat that is absorbed. The results can be represented by the equation $G = kp_s \cdot p$ kg./m.^{2} hr., where p_s is the pressure of satd. vapor at the evapn. temp., p the atm. pressure, both in mm., and k the min. amt. of evapd. liquid at the boiling temp. The differences in the velocity of evapn. are attributed to differences in the coeff. of thermal radiation of different liquids.

S. Pakswer

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

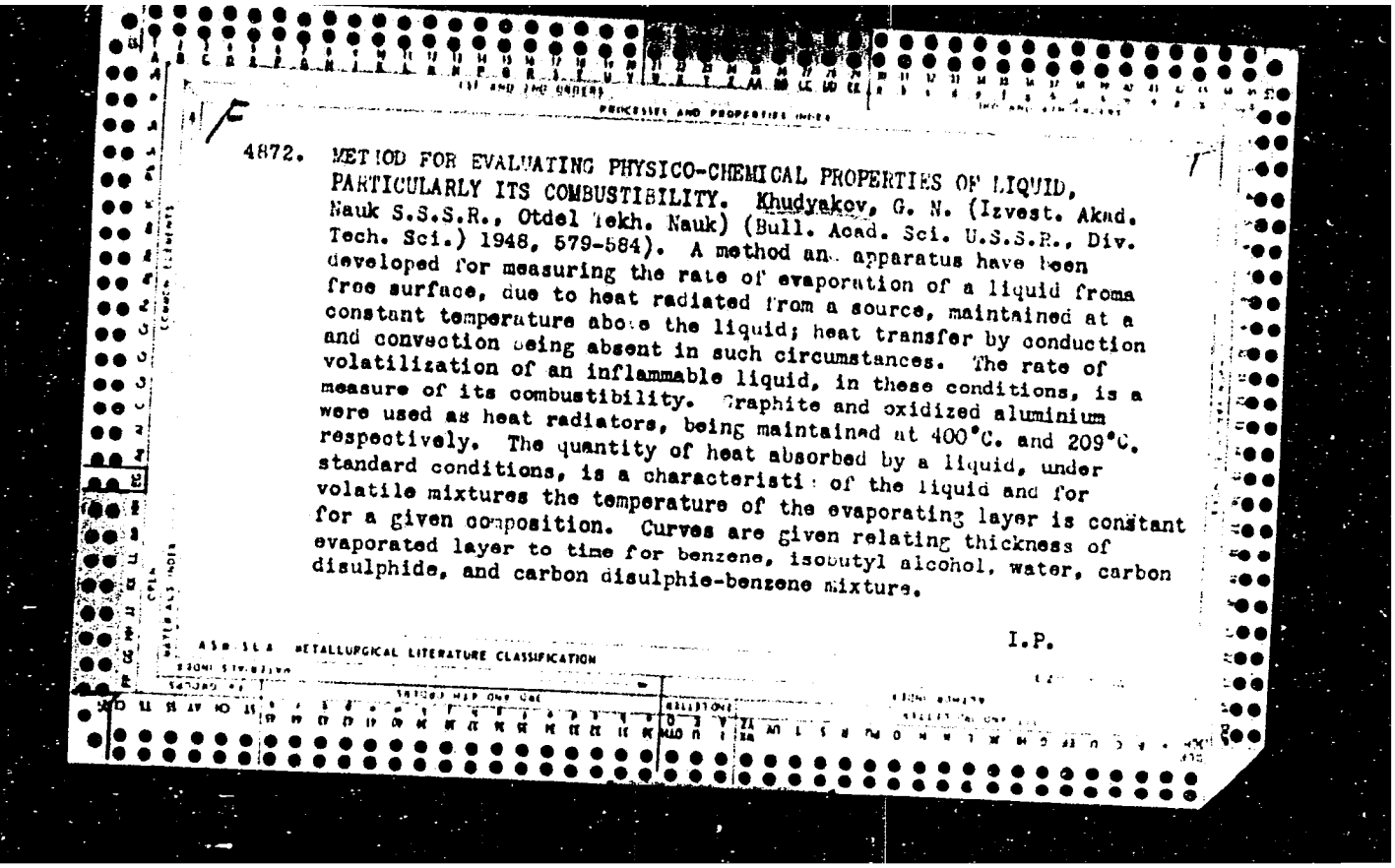




CA

Determining the physicochemical properties of liquids
G. N. Khudyakov. U.S.S.R. 69,102, Aug. 31, 1947.

The app. is primarily adapted for detg. the combustion properties of liquids. M. Hoseh



4872. METHOD FOR EVALUATING PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF LIQUID, PARTICULARLY ITS COMBUSTIBILITY. Khudyakov, G. N. (Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel Tekh. Nauk) (Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Div. Tech. Sci.) 1948, 579-584). A method an. apparatus have been developed for measuring the rate of evaporation of a liquid froma free surface, due to heat radiated from a source, maintained at a constant temperature abo.e the liquid; heat transfer by conduction and convection being absent in such circumstances. The rate of volatilization of an inflammable liquid, in these conditions, is a measure of its combustibility. Graphite and oxidized aluminium were used as heat radiators, being maintained at 400°C. and 209°C. respectively. The quantity of heat absorbed by a liquid, under standard conditions, is a characteristi: of the liquid and for volatile mixtures the temperature of the evaporating layer is constant for a given composition. Curves are given relating thickness of evaporated layer to time for benzene, isobutyl alcohol, water, carbon disulphide, and carbon disulphie-benzene mixture.

I.P.

KHUDYAKOV, G. N.

PA 70T25

USSR/Chemistry - Liquids
Chemistry - Combustion

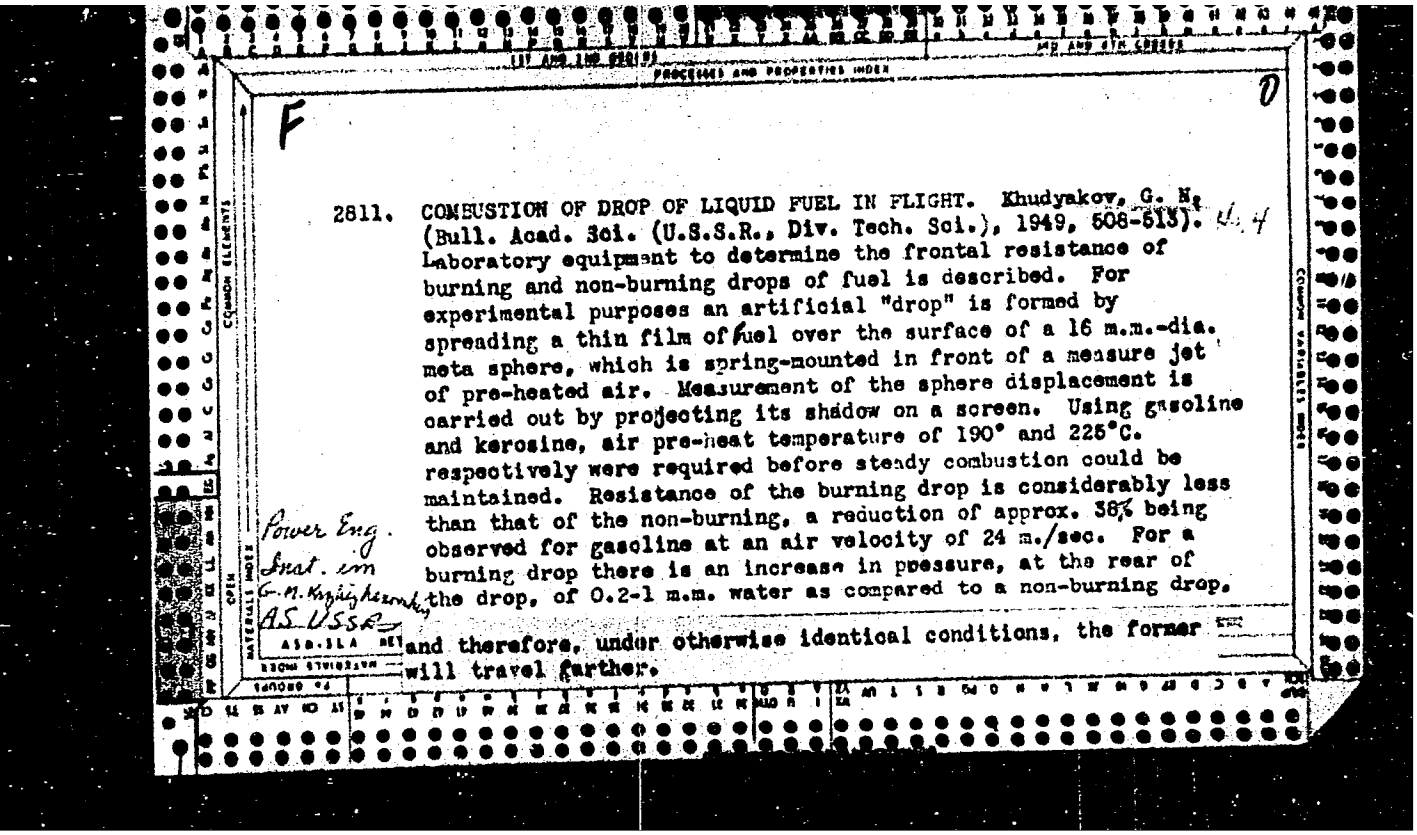
Apr 1948

"Method of Estimating the Physicochemical Properties of Liquids, Particularly Their Combustibility," G. N. Khudyakov, Power Engr Inst imeni G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy, Acad Sci USSR, 5 pp

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Tekh Nauk" No 4

Describes method and equipment for determining subject properties, particularly their combustibility. Method differs from existing practices in which the properties of liquid are determined by the speed of its evaporation from free surface due to the heat of radiation from heat source with constant temperature. Submitted Jan 1948.

70T25



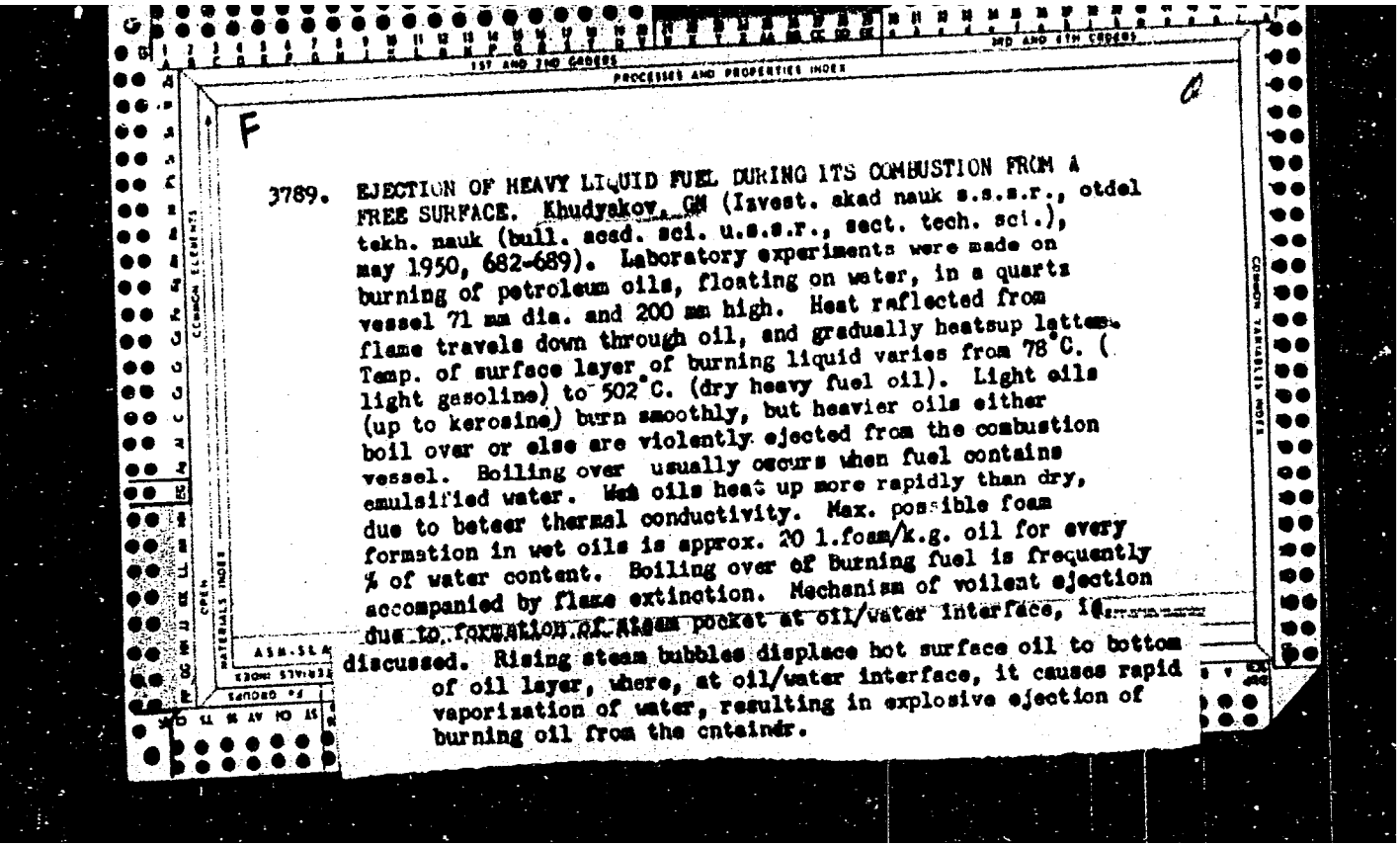
F

D

2811. COMBUSTION OF DROP OF LIQUID FUEL IN FLIGHT. Khudyakov, G. N. (Bull. Acad. Sci. (U.S.S.R., Div. Tech. Sci.), 1949, 508-513). 4.4

Laboratory equipment to determine the frontal resistance of burning and non-burning drops of fuel is described. For experimental purposes an artificial "drop" is formed by spreading a thin film of fuel over the surface of a 16 m.m.-dia. meta sphere, which is spring-mounted in front of a measure jet of pre-heated air. Measurement of the sphere displacement is carried out by projecting its shadow on a screen. Using gasoline and kerosine, air pre-heat temperature of 190° and 225°C. respectively were required before steady combustion could be maintained. Resistance of the burning drop is considerably less than that of the non-burning, a reduction of approx. 38% being observed for gasoline at an air velocity of 24 m./sec. For a burning drop there is an increase in pressure, at the rear of the drop, of 0.2-1 m.m. water as compared to a non-burning drop, and therefore, under otherwise identical conditions, the former will travel farther.

Power Eng.
Inst. im
G.M. Krzhizhanovsky
AS USSR



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3789. EJECTION OF HEAVY LIQUID FUEL DURING ITS COMBUSTION FROM A FREE SURFACE. Khudyakov, GN (Izvest. akad nauk s.s.s.r., otdel tekh. nauk (bull. acad. sci. u.s.s.r., sect. tech. sci.), may 1950, 682-689). Laboratory experiments were made on burning of petroleum oils, floating on water, in a quartz vessel 71 mm dia. and 200 mm high. Heat reflected from flame travels down through oil, and gradually heatsup latter. Temp. of surface layer of burning liquid varies from 78°C. (light gasoline) to 502°C. (dry heavy fuel oil). Light oils (up to kerosine) burn smoothly, but heavier oils either boil over or else are violently ejected from the combustion vessel. Boiling over usually occurs when fuel contains emulsified water. Wet oils heat up more rapidly than dry, due to beter thermal conductivity. Max. possible foam formation in wet oils is approx. 20 l.foam/k.g. oil for every % of water content. Boiling over of burning fuel is frequently accompanied by flame extinction. Mechanism of voilent ejection due to formation of steam pocket at oil/water interface, is discussed. Rising steam bubbles displace hot surface oil to bottom of oil layer, where, at oil/water interface, it causes rapid vaporization of water, resulting in explosive ejection of burning oil from the cntaindr.

KHUDYAKOV, G. N.

USSR/Engineering - Heat, Combustion Jul 51

"On the Temperature Field of a Liquid, Burning From Open Surface, and the Torch Over the Liquid," G. N. Khudyakov

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Tekh Nauk" No 7, pp 1015-1024

Emphasizing importance of studying temp distribution in burning liquid for understanding phenomena occurring in processes of burning and extinguishing, investigates heating mechanism of liquids in burning from free surface. Describes character of torch, formed over burning liquid, and determines chem imcompleteness of vapor combustion. Submitted by Acad M. V. Kirpichev 12 Oct 50. 205T15

USSR/Engineering - Thermal Engineering 1 Jun 51

"On the Problem of the Motion of Solid Particles in a Gas Flow," G. N. Khudyakov, Z. F. Chukhanov, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXVIII, No 4, pp 681-684

Conducted expts to study heterogeneous processes in gas flow contg moving solid particles, as in cases of coal-dust combustion, catalytic cracking, burning of certain materials, etc. Describes installation. Data obtained disprove assumption that solid particles always move with velocity close to that of gas flow. Used movie camera for detn of velocities.

184T43

KHUDYAKOV, G. N.

USSR/Engineering - Heat Exchange 11 Oct 51

"Heat Exchange in Gas Suspension of Solid Particles," G. N. Khudyakov, Z. F. Chukhanov, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR, Power Eng Inst imeni G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy, Acad Sci USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXX, No 5, pp 747-750

Describes equipment and procedure for studying heat exchange between solid particles and air in forward flow. Expts corroborate exceedingly high intensity of heat exchange between gas and dust in gas suspension and show strong intensifying effect of hydrodynamically unstable portion of flow on heat exchange. Suggests effective utilization of this zone in industrial equipment. 221T41

KHUDYAKOV, G. N.

No. 7

Chemical Abstracts
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
General and Physical Chemistry

Motion of solid particles in gas suspension. G. N. Khudyakov. Izvest. Akad. Nauk. S.S.S.R., Otdel Tekh. Nauk 1953, 1022-34; cf. C.A. 46, 1810i.—The math. theory of motion of particles suspended in a gas stream is developed. The phenomena were examd. by photography of moving particles with a high-speed camera. The coeff. of resistance of the particles in gas suspension depends on R criteria; in addn. to translation the particles undergo a rotational motion. The resistance coeff. under these conditions is smaller than that of pure translation as obtained from resistance to air flow offered by a stationary object in its path. Working formulas are developed for paths of particle motion, and curves are given showing the relations of the resistance coeff. to R. G. M. Kosolapoff

KHUDYAKOV, G. N. Feb 53

USSR/ Engineering - Heat, Heat Exchange

"On Heat Exchange in Gas Suspension," G. N. Khudyakov

Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, OTN, No 2, pp 265-277

Experimentally investigates intensity of heat exchange between heat-carrying gas and solid particles in gas suspension, corroborating correctness of formula Nu = 0.2Re0.83 for Re variation from 20 to 400, which range is considered most essential for practical calcn of heat-exchange and mass-exchange processes occurring in gas suspension. States that such processes take place in various furnaces, which use dust fuel and in special drying installations. Despite their considerable importance, processes have not yet been properly studied. Presented by Acad Z. V. Chukhanov 22 Apr 52.

262T16

- KHUDYAKOV, G.N.

AUTHOR BLINOV, V.I., KHUDYAKOV, G.N., 20-5-42/67

TITLE On certain Laws in the Diffusion Burning of Liquids.
(O nekotorykh zakonomernostyakh diffuzionnogo goreniya zhidkostey - Russian)

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 5, pp 1094-1097, (U.S.S.R.)

Received 7/1957 Reviewed 8/1957

ABSTRACT The investigation of the combustion of motor spirit, petroleum, Diesel oil, solar oil and a number of other mineral oil products in containers of different diameters makes it possible to determine a number of laws governing this kind of diffusion combustion of liquids. Illustration Nr 1 shows different kinds of flames produced by motor spirit burned in cylindrical containers of 1,1; 3; 15; 30 and 130 cm. Combustion of liquids is a combustion of the vapor jet. Table 1 gives Reynold's numbers for some of the investigatied mineral oil products; they were computed on the basis of experimental results. In the case of the combustion of liquids in containers there are two regimes; the laminar with small diameters, and the turbulent with diameters exceeding 1 m. The entire domain of the rising diameter is divided into 3 parts: at $d > 10$ cm, ($d = \phi$) the velocity v rises simultaneously, at $d > 1$ m practically does not change with a change of d. The re-values for different d and the flame recordings lead to the conclusion that the first part of the domain corresponds ot the laminar re-

Card 1/3

On Certain Laws in the Diffusion Burning of Liquids.

gime, the third to the turbulent combustion regime of the liquid, whereas the second forms a transition zone. Uncomplicated computations show that the reduction of the specific velocity of the laminar combustion is, on the whole, due to the relative decrease of the amount of heat in the case if an increasing diameter of the container. Table 4 shows that inthe case of laminar combustion the ratio between the volume Q of the liquid combusted in a time unit and the height of the flame δ does not depend on the diameter of the container, and thus the value $u=Q/\sqrt{d}$, which characterizes the combustion velocity which was referred to the unit of the flame surface. The value u is modified proportional to the fraction $1/d$, which is explained in the following. From the experimental results shown in a table 1 it follows that the specific velocity of the turbulent combustion is practically independent of d: with an 18-fold increase of diameter the combustion velocity of motor spirit and petroleum hardly changed at all. In this way the following conclusion is arrived at: the constancy of turbulent combustion shows that the amount of radiation energy absorbed by 1 cm^2 of the surface of the liquid within a time unit is independent of d. Also the relative height of flame δ/d is independent of the diameter of the container in the case of turbu-

On Certain Laws in the Diffusion Burning of Liquids. 20-5-42/67

lent combustion.
(1 illustration, 1 table, 3 Slavic references)

ASSOCIATION Institute for Energetics "KRZHIZHANOVKIY, G.M." of the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R.
PRESENTED BY KRZHIZHANOVSKIY, G.M., Member of the Academy
SUBMITTED 25.5.1956
AVAILABLE Library of Congress
Card 3/3

KHUDYAKOV, G. N., and BLINOV, V. I.,

"Certain Regularities in the Combustion of Petroleum Products in Containers." (Study of Combustion Processes; Collection of Articles on Work, Done by the Power Institute imeni G. M. Krzhizhanovskogo AS USSR) Moscow Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 123 p.

(Laboratory for the Intensification of Furnace Processes).

for abstract see Khitrin, L. N.

BLINOV, V.I.; KHUDYAKOV, G.N.; PETROV, I.I.; REUTT, V.Ch.

Motion of liquid agitated by a jet of air in a tank. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. no.11:6-13 N '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Energeticheskiy institut AN SSSR, g. Moskva.
(Hydrodynamics)

KHUDYAKOV, G.N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5381

Blinov, Vasiliy Ivanovich, and Georgiy Nikitovich Khudyakov

Diffuzionnoye goreniye zhidkostey (Diffusion Combustion of Liquids) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961. 206 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Energeticheskiy institut im. G. M. Krzhizhanovskogo.

Resp. Ed.: L. N. Khitrin, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR; Ed. of Publishing House: G. B. Gorshkov; Tech. Ed.: O. G. Ul'yanova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and others concerned with the combustion of liquids and means for the extinction of burning liquids.

COVERAGE: The authors have reviewed the considerable experimental material and theoretical data published on the physics of liquid combustion during the last fifteen years in sources not widely circulated. They have collected and generalized the results. The subject matter was restricted to diffusion

Card 1/5

Diffusion Combustion of Liquids SOV/5381

combustion of liquids in containers. The first part of the book deals with ignition and combustion of liquids. Properties of mixtures of liquids are described in detail. The second part treats the burning of liquids and problems related to the shapes and dimensions of the flame, pulsation, temperature, radiation, and various combustion regimes of liquids. Changes in the composition of liquids during combustion are discussed and the results of measuring burning speeds are described. The second part also deals in detail with temperature distribution in burning liquids and gives reasons for the appearance and increase of a heated constant-temperature layer in burning gasoline, petroleum, and several other liquids. Finally, the phenomenon of ejection of hot liquid during combustion and its consequences are considered. The third part of the book discusses the mechanism of extinguishing flames of burning liquids in containers by agitation using foam and water spray and with combined methods. The data in this book were obtained from the joint work of members of the Laboratory for Intensification of Heating Processes of the Power-Engineering Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the Thermophysics Laboratory of the Central Scientific Research Institute for Fire Prevention (TsNIIPO). Members of this group, besides the authors, were: I. I. Petrov, V. Ch. Reutt, L. A. Volodina, I. V. Gerasimov, and N. V. Obukhova. Work done at the Baku Laboratory of the TsNIIPO was taken into consideration. The first part of the book was written by V. I. Blinov, the second and third parts by V. I. Blinov jointly with G. N. Khudyakov. There are 184 references:

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Diffusion Combustion of Liquids SOV/5381

159 Soviet, 18 English, 2 German, 2 French, 2 English in Russian translation, and 1 German in Russian translation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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DEMIDOV, Petr Georgiyevich; KHUDYAKOV, G.N., red.; NIKOLAYEVA, T.A., red. izd-va; LELYUKHIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Combustion and the properties of fuels]Gorenie i svoistva goriuchikh veshchestv. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va komm. khoz. RSFSR, 1962. 263 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Combustion) (Fuel)

43533

S/204/62/002/005/007/007
E202/E192

11.134-0

AUTHORS: Gulyayev, G.V., Kozlov, G.I., Polak, L.S., Khitrin, L.N., and Khudyakov, G.N.

TITLE: Conversion of methane into acetylene in a plasma jet

PERIODICAL: Neftekhimiya, v.2, no.5, 1962, 793-794

TEXT: Acetylene synthesis was studied quantitatively in a constricted arc plasma torch. The working parameters of the latter were as follows: W-cathode, Cu - water cooled nozzle-anode, input 15 kW, power to plasma 9.5-10.0 kW, current 280 A, working gas - argon, at 60.3-58.0 litre/min. Methane was introduced above the W-electrode at rates 6.7-49.7 litre/min. The temperature of pure Ar plasma was calculated approximately at 10 000 °K, and the time of residence of methane in plasma approximately 10^{-5} sec. The product gases were sampled along the plasma jet axis at various distances and analysed chromatographically. In contrast to the results of H.W. Leutner and C.S. Stokes (Ind. Engng Chem., v.53, 1961, 341) the authors found that almost 100% of methane had reacted and the conversion into acetylene was approximately 80%.

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Conversion of methane into ... S/204/62/002/005/007/007
E202/E192

The authors claim that their present rate of energy consumption of 15 kW.hr. per one m^3 of acetylene could be considerably improved by replacing the argon with methane or hydrogen and increasing the power of the plasma torch.
There are 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR
(Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis AS USSR)
Energeticheskiy institut im. G.M. Krzhizhanovskogo
(Power Engineering Institute imeni G.M. Krzhizhanovskiy)

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1962

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L6177

S/020/63/148/003/035/037
B117/B186

5 1600

AUTHORS: Gulyayev, G. V., Kozlov, G. I., Polak, L. S. Khitrin, L. N., Corresponding Member AS USSR, Khudyakov, G. N.

TITLE: Transformation of methane into acetylene in the argon plasma beam

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 148, no. 3, 1963, 641-643

TEXT: In order to reduce the specific energy consumption during production of acetylene and to achieve a high degree of transformation of methane into acetylene, experiments were made with argon plasma beam. The latter was produced in a 15 kw plasmotron by a stabilized argon discharge ignited between a tungsten cathode and a water-cooled copper anode. Plasma was discharged through a 3 mm jet into the anode. Methane was introduced into the plasma beam through special openings in the jet wall at an angle of 90° to the direction of plasma discharge. Reaction products were tested chromatographically for content of H_2, CH_4, C_2H_6, C_2H_4 and C_2H_2. The dependence of the degree of cracking of methane on its consumption was investigated at 280 a, a power of 9.5 kw and an argon consumption of

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60 l/min. The analysis of gas specimens showed that the specific energy consumption is lower in the center (along the axis) of the plasma beam than in the cross section of the total beam. A sufficiently high degree of cracking could be obtained at the equivalent of 5000°C along the beam axis and a methane consumption of 30 l/min. In this case the specific energy consumption was 15 kwh/m^3 C_2H_2 per 1 Nm^3 of the acetylene produced. 80% cracking in the complete plasma beam could be achieved only at a high specific consumption (~40 kwh/m^3 C_2H_2). This may be traced back to relatively high energy losses in the jet walls. Though the specific energy consumption could not be reduced by increasing the amperage (up to 435 a) a certain reduction of the same (down to 24 kwh/m^3 C_2H_2) could be achieved by using jets of larger diameters (4.5, 7 mm) and simultaneously increasing the plasmotron power (to ~12.5 kw), as well as by shortening the electrode distance. Experiments with 4.5 and 7 mm jets showed that the specific energy consumption would be about 13 kwh/m^3 C_2H_2 in a standard plasmotron of ~70% efficiency and an argon plasma beam. Further possibilities of using plasma beams for endothermal chemical reactions are

KHUDYAKOV, G.V., redaktor; SEVERNYY, P.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Polytechnic training in the schools of Chkalov Province] Iz opyta politekhnicheskogo obucheniia v shkolakh chkalovskoi oblasti. [n.p.] Chkalovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 66 p. (MLRA 10:9)
(Chkalov Province--Technical education)

OLIFSON, Lev Yefimovich; MOSKOVSKIY, Nikolay Sergeyevich; KHUDYAKOV, G.V., red.; KARPYUK, L.I., tekhn.red.

[Development of the chemical industry in the Orenburg Province] Razvitie khimicheskoi promyshlennosti Orenburgskoi oblasti. Orenburg, Orenburgskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 41 p. (MIRA 13:2)

(Orenburg Province--Chemical industries)

CHESNOKOVA, Mariya Spiridonovna, svinarka; KHUDYAKOV, G.V., red.; TSYURKO, M.I., tekhn.red.

[I'll fatten two thousand swine in a year] Otkormliu za god dve tysiachi svinei. Orenburg, Orenburgskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 10 p. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Sovkhoz "Krasnogvardeyets," Buzulukskogo rayona (for Chesnokova).
(Swine--Feeding and feeds)

MUKHANOV, Aksyari; KHUDYAKOV, G.V., red.; TSYURKO, M.I., khud. i tekhn. red.

[Towards new achievements] K novym uspekham. Orenburg, Orenburgskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 11 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Starshiy chaban plemovtsesovkhoza "Oktyabr'skiy," Oktyabr'skogo rayona (for Mukhanov).
(Sheep)

RASHCHUPKINA, Yelena Semenovna; KHUDYAKOV, G.V., red.; TSYURKO, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Milk production has been increased fivefold] Proizvodstvo moloka vozroslo v piat' raz. Orenburg, Orenburgskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 13 p. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Zaveduyushchaya molochnotovarnoy fermoy kolkhoza "40 let Oktyabrya", Buzulukskogo rayona (for Rashchupkina).
(Buzuluk District--Dairying)

BRYLEVA, Yelena Alekseyevna; KHUDYAKOV, G.V., red.; TSYURKO, M.I., tekhn.red.

[We are responsible for high vegetable yields] Vysokii urozhai ovoshchei v nashikh rukakh. Orenburg, Orenburgskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 14 p. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Brigadir ovoshchevodcheskoy brigady sovkhoza "Ovoshchevod," Chkalovskogo rayona (for Bryleva).
(Vegetable gardening)

TSAYGER, Erna Fedorovna, ptichnitsa; KHUDYAKOV, G.V., red.; TSYURKO, M.I., tekhn.red.

[How I obtain high egg production] Kak ia dobivaius' vysokoi produktivnosti kur. Orenburg, Orenburgskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 14 p. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Sovkhoz "Bol'shevik," Sakmarskogo rayona (for TSayger).
(Eggs--Production)

ROZHNOV, Matvey Danilovich; KHUDYAKOV, G.V., red.; TSYURKO, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Obtaining 720 centners of corn tops to the hectare] 720 tsentnerov zelenoi massy kukuruzy s gektara. Orenburg, Orenburgskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 14 p. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Zven'yevoy kolkhoza "Put' k kommunizmu," Severnogo rayona (for Rozhnov).
(Corn (Maize))

DOLZHENKO, Kuz'ma Ivanovich; KHUDYAKOV, G.V., red.; TSYURKO, M.I., tekhn.red.

[How we get excellent crop yields] Vyrastim stopudovyi urozhai. Orenburg, Orenburgskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 9 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Brigadir traktorno-polevodcheskoy brigady sovkhoza im. TSvillinga, Sol'-Iletskogo rayona (for Dolzhenko).
(Grain)

MUNDAGALIYEV, Khangaley, skotnik-pastukh, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; KHUDYAKOV, G.V., red.; TSYURKO, M.I., tekhn.red.

[My experience in fattening cattle] Moi opyt nagula skota. Orenburg, Orenburgskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 9 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Kolkhoz im. Stalina, Tashlinskogo rayona (for Mundagaliyev).
(Cattle--Feeding and feeds)

BOLOTINA, Nina Grigor'yevna, doyarka; KHUDYAKOV, G.V., red.; TSYURKO, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Five thousand kilograms of milk per cow] 5000 kilogrammov moloka ot korovy. Orenburg, Orenburgskoe knizhnoeizd-vo, 1960. 10 p. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kolkhoz "Zavety Lenina" Aleksandrovskogo rayona (for Bolotina).
(Orenburg Province—Dairying)

DERMENDZHI, Dzhevdet Umerovich; KHUDYAKOV, G.V., red.; TSYURKO, M.I., tekhn. red.

[For more inexpensive vegetables] Bol'she deshevykh ovoshchei. Orenburg, Orenburgskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 19 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Direktor Orenburgskogo sovkhoza "Ovoshchevod" (for Dermendzhi).
(Vegetable gardening)

BORISOV, Andrey Yakovlevich; KHUDYAKOV, G.V., red.; TSYURKO, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Orenburg; reference book] Orenburg; spravochnik. Orenburg, Orenburgskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 137 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Orenburg--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

MALYSHEV, Vladimir Serafimovich; KHUDYAKOV, G.V., red.; KAYDANEK, K.B., tekhn.red.

[The richer the collective farm the nearer the great goal] Bogache kolkhoz - blizhe velikaia tsel'. Orenburg, Orenburgskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 22 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Rossiya." Perevolotskogo rayona, Orenburgskoy obl. (for Malyshev).
(Orenburg Province—Collective farms)

VETROV, Aleksandr [illegible]tepanovich; POPOV, [illegible] Vasil'yev[illegible];
KHUDYA[illegible], G.V., red.

[Geog[illegible]y of Orenburg Province] Geografiia [illegible] oblast[illegible]. Orenburg, Orenburg[illegible] knizhnoe izd-vo, [illegible].
56 p. [illegible]

PANOV, Yu.A.; KHUDYAKOV, G.Ye.

Base pressure behind axisymmetrical bluntnosed bodies of slight elongation in supersonic flow. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser.1: Mat., mekh. 20 no.3:83-87 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Otdel aeromekhaniki Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta mekhaniki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova.

S/179/60/000/03/021/039
E081/E441

AUTHOR: Khudyakov, G.Ye. (Moscow)

TITLE: Relations for Calculating the Velocity of Sound in a Gas-Vapour-Liquid Medium

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1960, Nr 3, pp 139-141 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Formulae are derived thermodynamically for the velocity of sound in a two-phase, two component medium (dry saturated vapour-liquid-ideal gas). The notation is: T = temperature, v = specific volume, p = pressure, s = entropy, r = specific heat of vapour formation, A = heat equivalent of work, R = gas constant, k = acceleration of gravity, c = specific heat (c_p and c_i are specific heats at constant pressure and volume), x = gas content by weight (in the system gas-vapour-liquid), φ = vapour content by weight (in relation to the system vapour-liquid). Magnitudes without an index are parameters of the system and with index 1, 2, 3 relate respectively to parameters of the liquid, vapour and gas. An upper index (°) relates to

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Relations for Calculating the Velocity of Sound in a Gas-Vapour-Liquid Medium

parameters on the curve of phase equilibrium. Quantities in brackets with a prime [eg $(v)^1$] denote differentials with respect to T. The following assumptions are made: (1) the components are chemically and physically inert to each other; (2) there are two sub-systems - gaseous and vapour-liquid; entropies and internal energies are additive; (3) the gaseous and vapour components occupy one and the same volume; the sum of the partial pressures is the total pressure; (4) the specific volume of the liquid phase depends only on temperature. The sound velocity for adiabatic compression is determined by Eq (1); on the basis of a thermodynamic development of the above four assumptions and Eq (1), Eq (4) is obtained for the sound velocity in the gas-vapour-liquid system. Special cases are considered as follows: (1) if $x = 1$ and $\varphi = 0$, (ideal gas) then $a^2 = k_{\varkappa}R_3T$, where $\varkappa$ is the index of the adiabatic curve; (2) for $x = 0$, $\varphi \neq 0$, a^2 is given by Eq (5), valid for a vapour-liquid emulsion;

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Relations for Calculating the Velocity of Sound in a Gas-Vapour-Liquid Medium

(3) if $x \neq 0$, $\varphi = 0$, a^2 is given by Eq (6), valid for a gas-liquid mixture; (4) if $(v_1)^1 = 0$, and the liquid is incompressible, a^2 is given by Eq (7); (5) for a cavitating liquid $a^2 = kv^2p / xv_3$. There are 7 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: February 11, 1960

VC

Card 3/3

GRODZOVSKY, G.L.; KUZNETSOV, Yu.Ye.; KHUDYAKOV, G.Ye. (Moscow):

"The gas dynamic theory of the flow of a fluid with varying phases."

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb 64.

L 52715-65 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWA(d)/EPR/FCS(k)/EWA(1) Pd-1 WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5014097 UR/0055/65/000/003/0083/0087
533.66

AUTHOR: Panov, Yu. A.; Khudyakov, G. Ye.

TITLE: Investigation of base pressure behind axisymmetrical blunt bodies of small length-to-diameter ratio in a supersonic stream

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya 1. Matematika, mekhanika, no. 3, 1965, 83-87

TOPIC TAGS: base pressure, supersonic speed, blunt body

ABSTRACT: The dependence of base pressure on the free stream Mach number (M_∞) and on the curvature of the leading part of blunt axisymmetrical bodies of small length-to-diameter ratio was experimentally investigated in the range of M = 1.5 to 3.0 and Re ~ 1.5 x 10^6. The curvature was characterized by the coefficient

$$\bar{r} = \frac{r}{R} = 0;\ 0.12;\ 0.32;\ 0.64;\ 1.0$$

(R = radius of model; r = curvature radius). The pressure distributions

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L 52715-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5014097

on the base and side surfaces were measured with mercury pressure gauges. The experimental error did not exceed 10%. For hemispherical bodies M_1 (Mach number on the surface of the model before the base cross section) differed substantially from M_∞. When M_∞ increases to infinity, M_1 approaches a value of 3. It is evident that for hypersonic speeds the value of the base pressure coefficient also attains a constant value. The influence of the rounded part on the base pressure coefficient is sufficiently important at small values of M_∞. When M_∞ equals 3 and $\bar{x}$ changes from 0 to 1, the base pressure coefficient changes by only 10%. At larger M_∞ values and for bodies with a length-to-diameter ratio $\lambda = 1.5$, the curvature has no marked effect on the base pressure coefficient. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 5 figures. [AC]

ASSOCIATION: Otdel aeromekhaniki NII mekhaniki MGU (Department of Aeromechanics, NII mekhaniki, MGU)

SUBMITTED: 12Feb65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AS, ME

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 008 ATD PRESS: 4012

Card 2/2

MISHIN, V.D.; KHUDYAKOV, I.F.

Volatility of tin and zinc compounds during operations of a tinning stack. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.98:11-15 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(Tinning—Equipment and supplies) (Volatility)

SMIRNOV, V.I.; ARKHIPOVA, M.S.; KHUDYAKOV, I.F.

Investigation of slags from the fire refining of nickel-copper and methods of treating them. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.98: 16-23 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(Copper—Metallurgy) (Slag)

KHUDYAKOV, I.F.; YABLONSKIY, Yu.A.

Treatment of high-silicon and high magnesium nickel ores in shaft furnaces. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.98:41-45 '60.
(MIRA14:3)

(Nickel—Metallurgy)

KHUDYAKOV, I. F.

SMIRNOV, V.I.; KHUDYAKOV, I.F.

Problems of the mechanization of labor-consuming operations in non-ferrous metallurgical plants. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 11 no.4:37-42 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:5)
(Metallurgical plants)

SMIRNOV, Vasiliy Ivanovich; KHUDYAKOV, Ivan Fedorovich; TIKHONOV, Anatoliy Ivanovich; KIL'DIBEKOV, R.G., retsenzent; MISHIN, V.D., red.; KRYZHOVA, M.L., red. izd-va; MATLYUK, R.M., tekhn. red.

[Obtaining cobalt from converter slags] Izvlecheniye kobal'ta iz konverternykh shlakov. Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 150 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Cobalt) (Slag)

KUDYAKOV, I.F.; TIKHONOV, A.I.

Treatment of a new raw ore at the Karabash Mining and Metallurgical Combine. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ural. politekh. inst. no.134:14-22 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

KLYUYEVA, A.V.; KHUDYAKOV, I.F.

Efficient composition of the intermediate products of the cobalt production. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ural. politekh. inst. no.134:54-64 '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

KHUDYAKOV, I.F.; KLYUYEVA, A.V.; SMIRNOV, V.I., akademik

Conditions of the oxidation of ferrous sulfate and of the hydrolysis of the oxidation products in autoclave processes. Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.3:654-657 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova.
2. AN KazSSR (for Smirnov).
(Iron sulfates) (Oxidation) (Hydrolysis)

SMIRNOV, Vasiliy Ivanovich; TSEYDLER, Aleksandr Al'bertovich; KHUDYAKOV, Ivan Fedorovich; TIKHONOV, Anatoliy Ivanovich

[Metallurgy of copper, nickel and cobalt; alternative course] Metallurgiia medi, nikelia i kobal'ta; alternativnyi kurs. [By] V.I.Smirnov i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo Metallurgiia. Pt.1. [Metallurgy of copper] Metallurgiia medi. 1964. 462 p. (MIRA 17:8)

KHUDYAKOV, I.F.; TIKHONOV, A.I.; RYBNIKOV, V.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: POD'YACHEV, Yu. A., inzh.; BAYBULOV, D.Kh., inzh.; OSOKIN, V.V., inzh.

Copper balance in the metallurgical production of the Karabash Mining and Metallurgical Combine. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ural. politekh. inst. no. 134:14-22 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

YAROSLAVTSEV, A.S.; KHUDYAKOV, I.F.; SMIRNOV, V.I., akademik

Ki-etics of sphalerite oxidation in an autoclave. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.2:456-459 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. Kirova. 2. AN KazSSR (for Smirnov).

KHUDYAKOV, I.F.; SMIRNOV, V.I.

Solubility of double nickel and iron sulfide during the oxidizing leaching with sulfuric acid in an autoclave. TSvet. met. 38 no.1:36-41 Ja '65 (MIRA 18:2)

KHUDYAKOV, I.F.; YAROSLAVTSEV, A.S.

Peculiarities of autoclave oxidation of binary sulfide alloys.
TSvet. met. 38 no.4:45-49 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

KHUDYAKOV, I.I.; KOKH, Ye.K.

Vegetation as a lithological and age indicator of rocks according to observations made in the northeastern part of the trans-Volga region. Uch. zap. Sar. un. 64:87-100 '59. (MIRA 13:9)

(Saratov Province--Phytogeography)
(West Kazakhstan Province--Phytogeography)
(Petrology)

KHUDYAKOV, I.I.

Twenty-five years of work of the Novo-Kramatorsk Plant in the development of mining and steel-smelting equipment. Sbor.Novo-Kram. mashinostroi.zav. no.1:5-16 '59. (MIRA 16:12)

KHUDYAKOV, I. I.

USSR/Engineering - Machine design

Card 1/1 Pub. 128 - 3/32

Authors : Kiselev, N. N., and Khudyakov, I. I.

Title : Decreasing the structural weight of machines and improving their qualities

Periodical : Vest. mash. 34 11, 12-16, Nov 1954

Abstract : The editorial gives some information on attempts made by various machine construction plants, to decrease the overall dimensions and weight of production machinery and operational equipment, and to improve their qualities. The following equipment, subjected to the above mentioned conversion, is described: the GKM horizontal-forging machine; and a 200 ton bridge crane. Drawings.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

KOZHEVNIKOV, Vasiliy Yakovlevich; KSENZHUK, Ivan Gavrilovich; KHUDYAKOV, Ivan Ivanovich; GIRSH, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; SIVAY, A.V., dotsent, red.; RIKBERG, D.B., red.

[Horizontal forging machinery; working principle, design details and operation] Gorizontal'no-kovochnye mashiny; ustroistvo, elementy rascheta i obsluzhivanie. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 236 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(Forging machinery)

KHUDYAKOV, I. I.

A giant heavy machinery plant. Nauka i zhyttia 10 no.5:34-36 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Novo-Kramatorskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod imeni Stalina. (Kramatorsk--Machinery industry)

KHUDYAKOV, Ivan Ivanovich, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; GUROV, S., red.; POKHLEBKINA, M., tekhn. red.

[Rapid assembly of tower cranes] Skorostnoi montazh bashennykh kranov. Moskva, Moskovskii rabochii, 1961. 36 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Brigadir montazhnikov tresta "Mosstroymekhanizatsiya" no.5 (for Khudyakov).

(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

KHUDYAKOV, I.I.

Giant excavators. Znan. ta pratsia no. 4:6-7 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Glavnyy inzh.Novo-Kramatorskogo mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda im. Stalina.

(Excavating machinery)

KHUDYAKOV, I.I.

Vegetation as an indicator of the chemical composition and the depth of ground water. Trudy MOIP 8:24-26 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

ACC NR: AP6029422 SOURCE CODE: UR/0177/66/000/008/0056/0058

AUTHOR: Rechkin, V. I.; Khudyakov, I. S. (Candidate of medical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Aerial treatment of a tick borne encephalitis focus

SOURCE: Voyenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 8, 1966, 56-58

TOPIC TAGS: infective disease, ~~tick-borne~~ encephalitis, virus disease, vector, tick, pest control, aerial spraying, animal parasite

ABSTRACT: A single aerial dusting (10% DDT dust) of a tick-borne encephalitis focus by an AN-2 airplane during 6—20 May 1964 destroyed 91—97% of the Ixodes ticks in four to five days, and reduced the number of other ectoparasites in the treated sections by almost 90%. Areas for dusting and flight courses were prepared as follows (see Fig. 1): 50-m intervals were marked with orange smoke signals by signalmen moving perpendicularly to the flight path along 2 opposite sides of squares of not more than 2.5 km for best signal visibility. One planeload was sufficient for treating two strips 50 m wide. Dust settling was measured by the contrasting-screen method, to determine the necessary dust concentration for maximum tick destruction. A method is suggested

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UDC: 616.988.25-002.954.2-036.22

VYSOTSKIY, B.V.; MALYKH, F.S.; KHUDYAKOV, I.S.

Results of a survey on leptospirosis in small mammals in Shkotovo District of the Maritime Territory. Trudy VladIEMG no.2:58 '62. (MIRA 18:3)

KHUDYAKOV, I.S.

Fleas (Aphaniptera) of the coastal zone of the southern Maritime Territory. Ent. oboz. 44 no.1:117-122 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra biologii s parazitologiyey imeni akademika Ye.N. Pavlovskogo Voyenno-meditsinskoy akademii imeni S.M. Kirova, Leningrad.

GROKHOVSKAYA, I.M.; KHUDYAKOV, I.S.

Report of finding the tick Haemaphysalis flava Neumann (1897) in the southern part of the Maritime Territory. Trudy VladIEMG no.2:105-106 '62. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz otdela infektsiy s prirodnoy ochagovost'yu Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR im N.F. Gamaleya. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom - prof. P.A. Petrishcheva.

KHUDYAKOV, I.S.

Gemasid mites in rodents of the coastal regions of Shkotovo District of the Maritime Territory. Trudy VladIEMG no.2:107-113 '62. (MIRA 18:3)

SOMOV, G.P.; SLONOV, M.N.; SHAPIRO, M.I.; KHUDYAKOV, I.S.; SHESTAKOV, V.I.

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PRUDYANOV, I. V.:

PRUDYANOV, I. V.: "The intensity of metabolism in the animal organism following the administration of iodine as a trace element". Ashkhabad, 1955. Turkmen Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of BIOLOGICAL Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 51, 10 December 1955

USSR / Farm Animals. Silkworms

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 21560

Author : Khudyakov I. V.
Inst :
Title : The Effect of Different Concentrations of Iodides on Intensiveness of Absorption of Oxygen by Silkworm Bombyx mori L. (Vliyaniye razlichynkh kontsentratsii iodistykh soley na intensivnost' pogloshcheniya kisloroda tutovym shelkopryadom)

Orig Pub: Tr. Vses. o-va fiziol. biokhim. i farmakologov, 1956, 3, 107-110

Abstract: Spraying by aqueous solutions of KI and NaI, of the leaves intended for feeding of silkworms Bombyx mori L., increased the intensiveness of the absorption of oxygen in the larvae. The greatest effect was obtained by utilization of the solutions in a concen-

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Chair of Physiology, Turkmen Med. Inst.

51

USSR / Farm Animals. Silkworms Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 21560

Abstract: tration of 0.125 mg. %. 2 and 10% solutions of iodides were lethal for silkworms.

Card 2/2

KHUDYAKOV, K. V.; LESOKHIN, A. F.

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KHUDYAKOV, L.A. (Gor'kiy)

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(Gorky--Clothing industry--Labor productivity)

DEM'YANOV, V.F. (Leningrad); KHUDYAKOV, L.Yu. (Leningrad)

Solution of an integral problem of quadratic programming. Prikl. mat. i mekh. 29 no.1:158-161 Ja-F '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

L 15054-66 EWT(d)/T/EWP(1) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6002142 SOURCE CODE: UR/0280/65/000/006/0003/0012

AUTHOR: Dem'yanov, V. F. (Leningrad); Khudyakov, L. Yu. (Leningrad)

ORG: none

TITLE: One problem in integer convex programing

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika, no. 6, 1965, 3-12

TOPIC TAGS: programing, convex programing, integer programing

ABSTRACT: A convex smooth function of n variables defined within region R of an n-dimensional Euclidian space, $F(x_1, \ldots, x_n) = F(X)$, is considered. A point $Y = (y^1, \ldots, y^m) \in \Omega$, such that $F(Y) = \min_{X \in \Omega} F(X)$ is sought. Here, Ω means the entire set of vectors: $X = (X^1, \ldots, X^m)$; $X^i \in \Omega_i$, $i = 1, \ldots, m$. First, a corresponding non-integer (continuous) problem is studied, the method of successive approximations is suggested for its solution, and the way is shown by which the solution of the second problem can be utilized for solving the first. The efficiency of the above method depends on a number of particular factors which are described in the article. Orig. art. has: 75 formulas and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 09, 12 / SUBM DATE: 25Mar65 / ORIG REF: 003

Card 1/1

KHUDYAKOV, M. A. (Vet.); BLESEYEV, K. M.; MACHUL'SKIY, S. N.

"Use of coal slag as filler of hexachloran dust."

SO: Veterinariia 29 (10), 1952, p. 38

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